

The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Written on hearing the mild doctrine of the Society of Friends preached by a lady from the state of Indiana.

Say who is she with spirit meek,
Beaming from eyes of mild light,
We see no anger flush her cheek,
Tho' zealous would her precepts blight.

Whose bosom swells with ardent prayer,
Whose heart responds with Christian love,
And every thought that's cherished there
Must emanate from light above.

'Tis one arrayed in Heavenly vest,
Whose shield and mission are divine,
Proclaiming peace to every breast
That humbly seeks a Saviour's shrine.

She teaches us by truth's bright ray,
With hope inspiring call,
God gave his only son away
A ransom for us all.

The vilest may repent and live,
Relying on his promise,
That he a Heavenly home will give
When earth is fleeing from us.

Thou need not at Jerusalem dwell,
Or worship on the mountain,
Nor wash in elemental well—
Thy heart, Oh man's the fountain.

'Tis there he will a temple seek,
And there his will make known,
There sweet consoling comfort speak,
When worldly friends have flown.

How soft the music of her tongue
As thus she calls to Heaven,
Sweet as the tidings shepherd's sung,
Sinners may be forgiven.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SPRING.

Now the bright the rosy morning
Purples from yon eastern dawn,
All the azure sky adorning,
Shedding light o'er every lawn.

Now the winter's fury slackens,
Vernal mildness spreads around,
Now creation's face awakens
From its slumbers late profound.

Touched by Spring's reviving powers,
Now the trees their tendrils show;
Moistened by refreshing showers,
Soon their buds and foliage grow.

Now a matted turf encloses
All the ground with verdant green,
R. autumnal tints faded roses,
Every where are gladsome seen.

Blessed songsters, sweetly sing,
Raise their accents, strain their tongues,
All the air is constant ringing
With the music of their songs.

Peaty hums, ever flowing,
B. hums o'er the painted sand,
The zephyrs gently blowing,
Temper all the heated land.

Oh! thou Spring of sacred treasures,
Why so fleet is thy career?
Tarry still with all thy pleasures,
I could see thee all the year!

VERNALIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES.

Oh, will no arm the injured save,
No voice bid dark oppression cease?
Oh, must the life blood of the brave
Crimson the snowy robe of peace?

Sweet peace, that spreads her gentle wing,
And looks with eye of weeping mildness,
Whose soul, bathed in celestial spring,
Is all unused to scenes of wildness.

But yet if mad ambition will
Persist in deeds of wrong and pain,
Come rest thee here, sweet nymph, until
The smiling of thy endless reign.

Tyrants why shrink ye from the light,
Why trembling shake the chains of slavery?
The vain—'tis vain, your deeds of night,
Must yield to freedom, truth and bravery.

Truth waves her flag to freedom's sky,
And spreads her banners to the wind.
B. hold! the powers of darkness fly
Before the "mighty march of Mind."

Advance but now your trembling hosts,
Thou'ldst hear the thunders roar,
Touch but the right high freedom hosts,
Your doom is fixed—you rise no more.

Pass not the Pyrenees—the hand
That check'd of old the tyrant's way,
Is strong and just as when the hand
Of Egypt o'er the waters lay.

The flame of truth shall brighter burn,
And virtue speak in bolder tones;
Back like a flood shall wisdom turn,
And overwhelm your tottering thrones.

Who is the "God of Lions"—say,
Whom thus your trembling souls invoke?
Beware! Despots! beware that day
The God of heaven your deeds provoke!

HA—LET.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON A MANIC.

His glance is wild and raving, it bespeaks
The ruins of a soul sublimely great;
The flush of fever burns upon his cheeks,
And the blood rushing with uneven gait

Along his dark blue veins, to frenzy urging
The work of nature, then it scarcely creeps;
Now like the sea o'er broken masses surging;
Then like a breathless lake all stillly sleeps.

Oh, such was not the man that once I knew,
When pleasure's mantle knew no stain from woe;
When joy's bright light of hope inspiring blue,
With thousand lights for him was in a glow.

But while the sun of hope was early beaming,
Lost love, a cloud of darkest hue arose;
And frenzy now like lurid lightning gleaming,
And frenzy now like lurid lightning gleaming,

These verses are addressed to my beloved friend W. F. F.

TO SATIRE.

Oh thou, whose gimblet eye can pierce the soul,
Whose voice, whose looks, 'em fully can control;
Whose thundering accents ringing in the ear,
Can make the self-determined deaf man hear;

Before whose face the scold will silence keep,
The immodest man will blush, the unfeeling turn
and weep;

Often, where Charity in vain hath prayed
To the cold heart of Avarice, for aid,
Thou hast unlocked his stores, more has he given,
For fear of thee, than he would give for heaven;

Off from hypocrisy thy hand hath torn,
The goodly character that he had worn,
And to the opened eyes of men revealed,
The innate wickedness he had concealed;

Oh! this is satire as it ought to be,
Firm in its judgments and from passions free;
But there are satirists who only see
The face, and not the soul's deformity;

Thus if these writers criticise, they scan,
Not if the author executes his plan,
Not if fair Genius o'er his labours smile,
With wisdom's fruit to cheer, while its bright
flowers beguile;

No they still turn their sharp unwearying eye,
To find some term uncouth, or word awry;
On this they work their pens, and sometimes make
A dose that may the author's calmness break;

But such a dose ne'er does the patient good,
It only tends to hatred and ill blood. P. P. P.

AN EPISTLE OF TENDER CAUTION.

Against stumbling at the Faults of others.

It has been the work of the restless adversary of human happiness in all ages of the world, to strive to keep man in, or bring him into darkness. Those who are in it he strives to keep in it; and those who have been redeemed in some degree from it, he strives to captivate and beguile into it again; and his design in both, is to prevent the enjoyment of the sweet flowings of the love of God, and the powerful communication of the Holy Ghost. For he knows that these enjoyments are only witnessed in the light. He also knows the light would shine, and even prevail to the letting the soul into the full fruition of those divine enjoyments, if he did not with all his might, strive to propagate the kingdom and power of darkness in and over people's minds.

Now the stratagems he makes use of are many and diverse; one of which, and that not the least, it has been pressing on my mind to write a few lines upon, by way of caution to such as are desirous to land safe at last, in the mansions of undisturbed felicity; but it feels or has felt difficult to express my mind, so as to have my words go to the right place, and do good. I have no desire to write one word on this occasion, but what may be of use, and tend to strengthen those desires and strivings, which the Lord of hosts delights in, and which as they prevail, his blessing is unto. Therefore, I desire that all prejudice may be laid aside, and my words weighed in that balance that ever is accompanied with a just weight; and tried by that ear that trieth words, as the mouth tastes meat. I know the subtlety of Satan is such that he will be apt to supply the carrying mind with materials to overthrow the force of all the persuasions and arguments and exhortations that the sincerest goodwill can dictate, or the greatest yearnings of bowels, and travail of spirit for the welfare of souls, inspire. However, if the Lord shall please to impress the following on any mind to advantage, to Him be the praise; if not, with him I leave it.

The particular snare of the adversary, that my mind is engaged to guard, caution, and encourage against, is this, stumbling at the failings of others. A potent engine, a powerful instrument which prevails by Satan's influence to the weakening the faith of many. But, alas! alas! why will a spirit bound to eternity, stumble over the failings of flesh and blood? Why will a soul, that must finally settle accounts between God and itself, spend time, waste time, to muse and despond at the infirmities of another? The frailties of a thousand, cannot impair the unchangeable Truth and righteousness of Jehovah. The hypocrisy of ten thousands cannot deprive the faithful, persevering soul, of the all-sufficient assistance of the mighty God of Jacob. It is an everlasting truth, that there is a right way to serve God; and the multitude fall on the right hand; and an host of those who have been as stars in the firmament, revolt on the left—yet the wayfaring man, tho' a fool, cannot err in that way which the Lord hath cast up for the ransomed to walk in. We are told that the dragon's tail drew a third part of the very stars from heaven. Was this told, to stumble us? Surely nay;—but still the cry is, Come up hither, and I will show thee the bride, the Lamb's wife. Now the sinner may say, "I have strove to see the bride, I have thought I had seen her. I have viewed her, and her beauty fades away; her brightness disappears." But, mark well, the call is "Come up hither, and I will show thee." It is not while we stand gazing at imperfections, and reasoning upon faults, that we must expect this divine prospect. No, no. But come up hither, and I will show thee the bride, the Lamb's wife. This come up hither, imports something very different from that of halting, lingering behind, as it were, sticking in the mire, which my soul has truly mourned over and lamented.

I think I am a living witness, and can testify that there are some who have long ago been kindly visited, and tenderly invited by the Lord, to come and see, how good he is; and who have even tasted in a degree of the sweetness of his love, who are yet far behind hand with their day's work,—are halting, doubting, (may it not offend

them?) are feeding on serpent's food; which was denounced by the lip of Truth to be dust, and that all the days of his life. And I also declare, under a feeling sense of Divine authority, that nothing better shall be the food, to all eternity, of such as spend all the days of their lives in gazing at, or stumbling over the failings of others. But I mean not to censure. 'Tis their immortal souls' welfare I have in view; therefore, I would call them; yea, beseech, and intreat them, as they tender their own salvation, to come away,—come away. This is not your rest. It surely is polluted. It is a land of darkness, as darkness itself: the shadows of the evening, yea, the shadows of midnight are spread over the minds of the inhabitants thereof. Oh, sorrowful! sorrowful! that any should love to dwell in utter darkness! that any should suffer their immortal souls to be made so easy a prey to the Dragon. What will it avail thee, O soul, when thou comest before the great and final tribunal, to say such a man professed great sanctity, but was an hypocrite; therefore I was tempted to quit the service of the living God, and leave his enemy? Or, such a one made profession of exalted piety, but was a liar, a deceiver, an abominable wretch; therefore, I was somewhat washed, I turned to my wallowing in the mire. This will never justify thee at the gates of heaven, nor procure thee an admittance thereunto. Oh! my soul mourns on thy account. My spirit is indeed grieved. Come, let me query with thee—Dost thou feel a daily striving to overcome evil in thyself? Art thou constantly concerned to keep up the inward watch and holy warfare? Yes, let me come closer: Whilst thou art dwelling, musing, and feeding upon the faults of others, art thou at the same time engaged, and panting after perfection in thy own soul? While thou art reasoning to thy intimate friend, the wanderings and weaknesses of such and such, dost thou feel longing, and unquenchable desires in thy mind, to make war in righteousness against the power of corruption in thyself? If not, the enemy of Truth, it is to be feared, may with justice, challenge the praise due from thy complannings. Oh! that that eye was open in thee, that could see thyself. Oh! that thou hadst a heart to understand this mystery of iniquity. But alas! the adversary blinds thee. For why dost thou give back, because of another's weakness, but because of thine own? Why stumblest thou at another's frailties, but because thyself art frail? Make a pause then,—turn thy attention inward. Set a watch upon the wicket of thy soul, and keep sentinel in deep attention there; then wilt thou have enough to do to view thy own imperfections, and to guard against them, so as not to stumble others. Work enjoin indeed may be found to engage all thy care and diligence, in laboring to cease from evil and do good thyself.

It is less substantial than many a dream, to give the victory over our own souls to our enemy, because others are entangled in his snares. Shall I quit the field, and turn my back in the day of battle, because a fellow-soldier is treacherous, cowardly, or unfaithful, when I know my all is at stake, and if I flee, I must perish? Surely nay. I ought rather to put forward with more zeal, vigilance and constancy; endeavoring to encourage the fearful and unbelieving; as knowing the salvation of their souls, as well as my own, is at stake. Away then, thou reasoner! thou murmurer! with such pitiful musings and excuses. The day of solemn reckoning draw near. Thou must ere long, appear before the Ancient of Days, to give an account of the deeds done in thy frail, mortal body; and to receive a reward according to thy works; not according to the stability of another. Therefore, awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, that Christ may give thee light. For darkness, gross darkness, is the encircling, overshadowing canopy of thy soul. It is time for thee to hear and obey the command given to Israel of old;—to go forward;—for thou (with them) hast compassed this mountain;—enough;—a barren mountain, in the idle, desolate wilderness; from the top of which, it is much to be feared, thou mayest one day (or rather night) by the arising of a strong and boisterous whirlwind, be swept off into the bottomless pit of despair; or into some quagmire, or swamp hole, where serpents, reptiles and venomous creatures breed and dwell. Oh! that I could persuade thee, for thy own soul's sake, to turn thy back on Satan's suggestions. Oh! that thou couldst be prevailed upon to lift up thy head above a world, that so thy salvation might draw nigh indeed.

Now to conclude, let me once more beseech thee to hearken to that encouraging invitation, which is sometimes sounded in the secret of thy soul, "Come up hither, and I will show thee the bride, the Lamb's wife." Come up, is here the joyful sound; and even the spirit and the bride say Come; and indeed he that will come may come; yea verily, may come; and he improves the strength given, all the powers of earth, and of the infernal host cannot hinder him. For "there is no enlightenment against Jacob, nor divination against Israel," while abiding in their tents, therefore to thy tents, O Israel. To thy tents, O Israel. Keep inward. There y strength lies. There is thy place of pervation. There

shaft thou walk in the light of the Lord; his candle shall shine upon thee, and his inspeaking word shall guide thee in the way everlasting. Walking in which, with fullness of peace, I desire to leave thee, and rest thy friend. JOB SCOTT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Although we cannot by the exercise of human reason lay open the plans and decrees of the Deity, or investigate the hidden system by which he rules the natural and moral worlds, yet we may, without incurring the charge of impiety or presumption, account for many things upon principles of reason and philosophy, which have often been superstitiously ascribed to Divine agency. Phenomena from natural cause have frequently been taken for omens and prodigies, and astonishment and terror have been excited by the appearance of things simple in themselves; natural effects following a natural cause. Faith in the doctrine of signs and omens, have destroyed the happiness, and poisoned the cup of life in many an honest mind—the accidental breaking of a glass—an unusual strange noise, or an uncommon but idle dream, has often filled the mind with painful forebodings, and been considered as the premonitory sign of death, or some dismal destiny. An eclipse in old times would throw whole nations of people into consternation, and the appearance of a comet excited terror and dismay, and was regarded as the messenger of Divine wrath. Those things now are familiarized to the understanding, and their causes are laid open by the researches of human reason. Ignorance and superstition have, in a great measure, surrendered their empire over the human intellect, and science and the diffusion of knowledge, like the rays of the sun, are scattering away the mists of error that once involved the human mind in darkness. The trammels which the unguarded hand of education has imposed upon us are hard to shake off, and the wrong impression received in infancy can rarely be effaced by any sober maxims in maturer age. Who that has been once terrified by bugbear stories of raw head and bloody bones, of apparitions of the dead, &c. can ever after, with perfect self-possession, face the scenes where these are said to haunt their nocturnal vigils. Parents who have the happiness of their offspring at heart, cannot be too watchful over their infant minds, to guard against the introduction of error and falsehood. Evil, in the germ, may be easily checked, but if suffered to shoot into luxuriant growth is rarely to be controlled. Our common conversation should, therefore, be very guarded, lest we inadvertently instill into the young and tender mind improper ideas. The absurd doctrines of ghosts and omens should never be countenanced in the presence of children, and due care should be taken how we ascribe certain evils to the Divine agency. Evils and calamities fall to our lot accordingly to the common course of things, and if the proximate cause is not immediately visible, some ignorantly imagine them to be the effect of Divine vengeance, which is a principle as false as that which Jesus Christ condemned in those who told of the Galileans massacred by Pontius Pilate.

R.

The Ladies' Friend.

MATRIMONY has its advocates and its enemies—after all it's a good thing, if not abused. True you may stumble upon a bad partner, and that will be bad enough, but you may meet with misfortunes in any course of life—the world is full of them—the best possible rule is, if you want to make a good wife—be a good husband. If you would have an indulgent husband, be a tender, forbearing and affectionate wife. In more than half the cases of unhappy matches the truth is, that there is much fault on both sides. There is a maxim in common life, "mend your own manners, and your neighbours will mend theirs." It applies to matrimony as well as to intercourse in general.

THE GOOD WIFE.

The good wife is one, who, ever mindful of the solemn contract which she has entered into, is strictly and conscientiously virtuous, constant and faithful to her husband; chaste, pure and unblemished in every thought, word and deed; she is humble and modest, from reason and conviction; submissive from choice, and obedient from inclination, what she acquires by love and tenderness, she preserves by prudence and discretion; she makes it her business to serve, and her pleasure to oblige her husband; as conscious that every thing which promotes his happiness must in the end contribute to her own: her tenderness relieves his cares, her affection softens his distress, her good humor and complacency lessen and subdue his afflictions; she openeth her mouth, as Solomon says, "with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness; she looketh well to the ways of her husband,

and catcheth not the bread of idleness: her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." Lastly, as a good and pious Christian, she looks up with an eye of gratitude to the great dispenser and disposer of all things, to the husband of the widow, and father of the fatherless, imitating his divine favour and assistance in this and every other moral and religious duty; well satisfied, that if she duly and punctually discharge her several offices and relations in this life, she shall be blessed and rewarded for it in another.

THE GOOD HUSBAND.

The good husband is one, who wedded not by interest but by choice, is constant as well from inclination as from principle; he treats his wife with delicacy as a woman, with tenderness as a friend; he attributes her follies to her weakness, her impudence to her inconstancy; he passes them over therefore with good nature, and pardons them with indulgence; all his care and industry are employed for her welfare; all his strength and powers are exerted for her support and protection; he is more anxious to preserve his own character and reputation, because he's blended with it; lastly, the good husband is pious and religious; that he may imitate her faith by his practice, and enforce the precepts of Christianity by his own example; that as they join to promote each other's happiness in this world, they may unite together in one eternal joy and felicity in that which is to come.

COLLECTANEA.

THE PET LAMB.

In the first settling of Nottingham, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, a family had raised a lamb, in and about the house, which became the play fellow of their daughter, then about three or four years of age. One day, while the parents were too busy to be very attentive to the child, she and the lamb strayed into the woods and were lost. After some time the family and neighborhood were alarmed, and went in search of them, but for many hours to no purpose, their anxiety being greatly increased, by the frequent howling of the wolves which were then very numerous; at length the child was found asleep and unhurt, and near it some of the bones of the lamb. She told them, that the naughty dogs, meaning the wolves, had killed and eaten the lamb. The woman, whose life, when a child, was thus providentially saved, died about the year 1797, in the same neighborhood where she had always resided.

"I FORGOT IT," said Sam Shambles to his customer whom he had promised a round of beef for dinner—"I forgot it!" What could he said more? the man had to go without his dinner but he changed his custom. I forgot it, says the man who has promised to pay a bill on a certain day—the creditor was disappointed, but nothing could be done, the man forgot it. I forgot it, says the mechanic who has neglected a piece of work that ought to have been done. I forgot it. Heaven preserve us from these forgetful fellows—they turn all our calculations upside down, and make us as unfaithful to our promises as they are themselves. But hark ye! you have no business to make a promise if you can't remember to fulfil it. Please to bear that in mind—for people ought not to suffer for your carelessness.

A GOOD CHARACTER is, to a young man, what a firm foundation is to the artist who purposes to erect a dwelling on it; he can build with safety, and as all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity, a helping hand will never be wanted. But let a single part of this be defective and you must go on at a hazard, amid doubtings and distrust, and ten to one but it will tumble down at last and mingle all that was built on it in ruins. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where good character is not; where it is, it always is a frequent visitor if not a constant guest. All that is bright in the hope of youth; all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life; all that is soothing in the vale of years; centres in, and is derived from a good character. Therefore acquire this, as the first and most valuable earthly good.

COMMUNICATION.

I have perused most of the periodical publications now in circulation among us, and none of them, in my humble opinion, appear to contain so much simple fact, and plain truth, as a religious work called "The Reformer." Nothing but what is authenticated and founded on truth and sound reason is admitted into its columns; no dry, uninteresting disquisitions, relative to the why's, who's, wherefore's of sectarian animosities, and predilections; no speculative opinions, in order to support any particular sect, or party, or to build up the kingdom of Anti-Christ, all of which only tend to engender strife, and hinder the promulgation of the Everlasting truth, as it is in Jesus.

I have attentively perused all the numbers of said little useful work, from the 1st of January, 1820, to the present month, and I would recommend the perusal of them to all serious enquiring minds, who wish to have correct views of the present degenerate and retrograde state of Christendom. ANTI SECTARIAN.

Philadelphia, April 6th, 1823.

Anguish of mind has driven thousands to suicide; pain of body, none. This proves that the health of the mind is of far more importance to our happiness than the health of the body; although both are deserving much more attention than either of them receives.

A GUIDE To the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 4.									
White move first.									
22	to 18	5	to 9	31	to 24	14	to 18		
11	15	25	22	18	19	36	23		
18	11	14	17	23	16	18	27		
8	15	29	25	10	14	38	23		
21	17	17	21	17	10	6	10		
4	8	22	17	7	14	13	6		
23	19	11	16	24	19	2	9		
8	11	25	22	15	24	17	13		
17	13	16	20	28	19	9	14		
9	14	19	16	1	5				
27	23	20	27	22	17				

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It was a hard though a short struggle. My opponent possessed too much of Major Longbow's muscle, and in spite of my exertions and the cheers of my play-fellows, I was prostrated at his feet; half choked with dust and sorely bruised, I attempted to rise; but the victor had no idea of letting me come off so cheaply; a well aimed blow levelled me again, and his vengeful ire would soon have finished me, when a cry of "fair play! let him up!" arrested his progress, and I was borne by my little friends from the field of action. It was the moment of childish despair, and I thought them the sweetest sounds I had ever heard. As I grow older, every instance of oppression recalls them with redoubled force to my memory. When I see a man who has been unfortunate in business, shrinking from the unkindness of a cruel world, drawn to the earth by accumulated troubles, and trampled upon by those who had joyed in his prosperity, I cannot help saying, it is base to strike the fallen, "Fair play, let him up." When I see a young man who has dared to follow the impulse of reason; who lays aside the tutelage of his infancy; who adventures to think for himself, and worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience; When I see him slandered, abused by the intrigues of officious relations, alienated from the heart of a beloved parent, exiled from the home of his earliest affections, and thrown into the chilling atmosphere of neglected poverty; I ask, is he a Christian, who would break the bruised reed? Why prostrate the tree thou hast planted? "Let him up." When I see a man of noble mind, beguiled by one, whose "tongue drops manna and can make the worse appear the better reason;" When I see him (too late convinced) writing on the treacherous book, yet fearful to release himself from bonds his soul abhors, lest he be wounded deeper in the struggle; I say poor man! experience will be dearly bought; strive to break from the shameful toils, the fiend will feel his hold is slight and tenuous, a show of mercy, "Let him up." When I see a man whose best hopes have been blighted, who has borne existence, amidst griefs

"That those who feel, can paint too well
But few ever felt and told."

When I see him deserted, save by a herd of gaping creditors, who watch his every movement, and crawl the means by which he can liquidate their claims; I must exclaim: "It is hard!—you injure both his prospects and your own; urge not the wretched and he may haply rise; Good people, 'let him up.'"

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"
And when accompanied by assurance
and self-conceit, cannot fail to excite the
ridicule and censure of the world.

No constitutional goodness, no acquired
knowledge, can supply the absence of wis-
dom and modesty. The assertion of the
poet is completely verified in a few novices
of the present day, who have but a short
time since passed the threshold of infancy,
who fancy they have arrived at a state of
manhood, and who suppose they have a
right (by violating the laws of good breeding)
to take up, even in the company of
ladies, every word that does not quite ac-
cord with their superior taste and judgments.

But they must sooner or later learn, that
all their imaginary or real acquisitions,
unattended by common politeness and good
manners, will avail nothing.

European Intelligence.

RE-URRICTION MEN.

Extract from a letter dated Paris, January 9—
"The resurrection men will doubtless be thrown
into gaol, as I am by the following diplomatic in-
formation, which I gave you from the highest au-
thority. The surgeons, and lecturers, and students
of London, have opened a correspondence with
the British embassy, in the design to negotiate
with the French government for the exportation
of dead bodies, commonly called subjects. They
appeal to the desire of the French to promote the
sciences—in the pecuniary interests of the Gov-
ernment, and plead the enormous expense and
hazard of obtaining bodies in London. A subject
costs 15*l*. 15*s*.—and lately some students in steal-
ing, or to speak more technically, procuring some
late themselves, in a churchyard, were so per-
petrated in the legs with small shot as to be unable
to get home, and unfit for service. I have seen
the propositions in form."

The four Spiritual Peers who are to sit in Par-
liament during the ensuing Session, are, we un-
derstand, the Archbishop of Armagh, and the
Bishops of Meath, Killarney, and Kerry.
Messrs. Clarke, Griffith, and Co. of St. Peters-
burg, have obtained a patent for ten years, for the
introduction of Gas Lights in the whole Russian
empire.

London Drunkenness—It is calculated that not less
than 65,000 pipes of wine, 10,000,000 gallons of
spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, are
annually drunk in the metropolis.

The late snow-storm has been dreadfully se-
vere in Perthshire. Two women have been dug
out of the snow, dead, between Perth and Crieff.
A young gentleman perished on Ochil Hills. A
fine boy perished near Pitcairn Green. Glen Ferg
was completely blocked up, and fifty men were
employed in removing the snow.—Glasgow paper.
The celebrated Russian songstress, Stepanida,

who was called the Catilani of Russia, lately re-
linquished all her glories, at Moscow—having, as
a German paper oddly enough expresses it "gone
off with death."

Baron Rothschild gave a grand fete in Paris, to
which above 1,200 persons were invited.

The library of the late Professor Hall, of Cam-
bridge, was purchased by Messrs. Neale, booksellers
at Hamburg, for 500*l*. The collection, which is
extensive, contains 202 books printed before
the year 1500; 1000 folio, 4000 quarto, 6000 octo,
two volumes, together with 50,000 medical dis-
sertations, and 688 manuscripts, relating chiefly
to the history of Denmark.

The London Literary Gazette gives the follow-
ing as a genuine copy of his Majesty's letter to
Lord Liverpool on the subject of the King's librar-
y.

"Dear Lord Liverpool—The King, my late re-
vered and excellent father, having formed, during
a long series of years, a most valuable and ex-
tensive library, consisting of about one hundred and
twenty thousand volumes, I have resolved to pre-
sent this collection to the British nation. While
I have the satisfaction, by this means, of advancing
the literature of my country, I also feel that
I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a pa-
rent, whose life was adorned by every public and
private virtue. I desire to add, that I have great
pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication
through you. Believe me, with great regard, your
sincere friend,
(Signed)
"The Earl of Liverpool, K. G. &c. &c."

Extraordinary Interposition of Providence.
During the first Circuit of Mr. Justice Holroyd,
an incident occurred, which is of highly interest-
ing in itself, and serves in an eminent degree to
display the interposition of Providence, we pre-
sent to our readers. The prisoner who was a pa-
sant, was accused of the murder of his neigh-
bour, who was a farmer; the usual evidence was
brought forward on those occasions, as to the hear-
ing cries, struggles, &c. but the most that could
be adduced was presumptive rather than convincing
—the body had been found in a rut, with the neck,
arms, and legs broken, by a plough man who was
accustomed to toil upon after day-break, and who
supposed with many others, he had been run over
by some cart or wagon. The deceased was known
to have had some quarrel with the prisoner, and
the prisoner was heard to utter some indistinct
declarations of revenge; suspicion, consequently
fixed on him, and he was now arraigned for the
crime. When called on for his defence, he stoutly
denied the charge, and the Judge proceeded to
sum up the evidence, making some observation
on the slight and unsatisfactory nature of the testi-
mony adduced; he had nearly concluded when a
woman came into the crowded part of the Court
and asked what they were doing there—some one
replied, trying a man for the murder of Johnson.
"Indeed," said she, "I know something about
that." Judge Holroyd, while this was passing,
felt annoyed at the interruption, and called "sil-
ence," which not being attended to, he asked what
was the matter, and was informed, it was occasioned
by the entrance of a woman who declared she
knew something of the murder of Johnson. He
then ordered her to be brought forward, and asked
her what she knew of the affair then before him.
The tale she told was very simple. She had been
at a neighbouring merry-making the night of the
murder, and had staid late; it was some fields dis-
tance from Johnson's to the house of her friends,
and she had to pass thro' the field in which the body
was found, in her way home. As she came through
this field, she heard a noise as of men fighting;
then one fell with great weight on the ground, and
coming closer to hide herself in a thicket hedge,
she perceived a tall man in a smock frock, bending
over him; but the night being dark and lowering,
she could not discern his features; the figure on
the ground groaned heavily, and the man in the
frock waited till each struggle subsided, and
then took the body to a neighbouring house gate,
and leaning it thereon, broke the neck, arms and
legs, and laid it in the rut and disappeared.

"Woman," said the Judge, "look round the Court
and see if you can recognise the man who did this."
She gazed around, but her eye fell with no power
of recognition either on the prisoner, or on any
other individual,—"I cannot," said she "the night
was too dark to see his face so as to remember it
again. But, my Lord, were I to hear him speak,
I should know his voice instantly, it was so remark-
able." A pause ensued—the Judge sat as it were
hesitating between strict justice and mercy—at
length he spoke as follows: "All that we are bound
to do has been done, it is not in the power of any
of our laws to make any man speak to his own
condemnation! The testimony of this woman
bears the airlessness of truth, but where the life
of a fellow creature is concerned, we?" He had
proceeded thus far when the prisoner, looking up,
ejaculated, "O my Lord!" The effect on the woman
was like an electric shock, she trembled from
head to foot, and turned deadly pale, she attempt-
ed to speak, but could not. Judge Holroyd con-
tinued, "It is evident from the terrifying effect of
the three words just spoken, the prisoner at the
bar perpetrated the crime imputed to him, and I
should neglect one of the strongest interpositions
of Providence I ever met with, or read of, could I
for an instant hesitate in forming my opinion as to
the guilt of this self-confessed murderer." The
Jury instantly found the prisoner guilty. What was
what was termed Judge Holroyd's *magna Circuit*,
on which occasion it seems the Judges make it a
rule (if possible) not to take away life, and in con-
sequence of some exertions on his part, the pri-
soner's sentence was mitigated into transportation
for life.—*Cor's paper.*

A man lately fell from the Gallery of the
Coburg Theatre in London, into the Pit.
He received a compound fracture in one of
his legs, but was not considered as wounded
mortally. He endeavored to force his
way into the front seat, to effect which he
threw himself violently forward, exclaiming
"Here I go," and pitched over the rail-
ing head foremost.—The part of the Pit
where he fell was not occupied.

Musical Catastrophe.—The editor of the
London Museum on his way in his coach
to the opera, sung an Italian air, and in-
stantly expired.

The Bishop of Meath died lately in Ire-
land.

IRISH PROMOTIONS.

Dean Arbuthnot of Cloyne, has been
made Bishop of Killarney; the Bishop of
Killarney, Bishop of Down; and the Bishop
of Down, Bishop of Meath.

POPULATION OF SIERRA LEONE.

The amount on the first of August last,
was 16,671; more than 11,000 of these being
Africans liberated from slave ships; and
more than 3000 natives from the districts
surrounding the colony. The increase in
two years exceeds 4000.

CLERGY IN FRANCE.

The number of the clergy in France is
55,643, and there income \$4,637,000;
475 only are Protestants. All are paid alike
out of the national treasury. Before the
Revolution, the whole number of clergy of
all descriptions was 460,078—and their re-
venues amounted to \$8,000,000 per ann.

Weekly Compendium.

The Russian Minister, Baron de Thuyllé
and suite, arrived in this city on Sunday
afternoon, and have taken lodging at Mrs.
Fullerton's in Fourth-street.

Vice Ferras.—The Cashier of the New
South Wales Bank (Botany Bay) has been
sentenced to fourteen years transportation,
for embezzling, as he confessed, about
£12,000 of the money of the bank. *Quere*
—where will they send him? Perhaps he
may be despatched to England in one of
the return convict vessels.

An auctioneer at a late sale of antiquities,
put up a helmet with the following candid
observation: "This, ladies and gentlemen,
is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman found-
er; but whether he was a brass or iron
founder I cannot tell."

The destruction among the fruit and
forest trees in the vicinity of Elizabeth-
town, New Jersey, occasioned by the late
storm, was very great. In one lot of wood-
land, of 4 acres, it is estimated that not less
than one half of the wood and timber was
levelled to the ground.

The President of the United States, in
commemoration of the distinguished ser-
vices of Maj. Gen. La Fayette, during the
Revolutionary War, has directed that the
fortress at the Narrows, at New York, heretofore
called Fort Diamond, should be known
hereafter by the name of Fort La Fayette.
The ceremony in conformity
thereto took place on Monday last, at 1
o'clock P. M. In honour of this event,
Major General Morton directed a salute to
be fired from the Battery by a Battalion
from the Brigade of Artillery.

The number of horses in France in 1814,
according to Montalvert, was 1,808,000.
The number in England at the same time,
according to Montevant, was 1,816,348
of which 618,348 were for purposes of
luxury, or in the language of political eco-
nomists, not engaged in "productive la-
bour." The number in the state of New
York, according to Mr. Goodenow's es-
timate for 1811, is 300,000.

The subject of the next novel of Sir
Walter Scott, the author of Waverley, &c.,
is stated to be the Gun Powder Plot. It
must of course embrace the same period
of time as Peveril of the Peak.

Capt. Ross, arrived at Boston from Port
au Prince, which place he left on the 12th
ult. states, that owing to the late fire, which
had caused an immense accumulation of
filth, Port au Prince had become "quite
sickly," and foreigners were daily falling
victims to the pestilential stench.

Murder!—Capt. Brownell, of the ship
Gov. Tompkins, which arrived here on
Sunday last, informs that while at Havana,
one of his crew was murdered by some
villains. The body was found on the dock
aboard of the ship, with a knife sticking in
his throat. Capt. B. was forced to pay
\$50 for the Governor's Inquest, of which
\$6 was for messenger's services.

The James River Steam Boat Company
announce in the papers, that they will
henceforth carry passengers free of fare,
on such days as the steam boat Potomac
runs in James river.

Whale Fishery.—We have accounts of
nearly seventy ships engaged in the Pacific
Whale Fishery, from several ports in the
United States, and from Great Britain.
The quantity of oil ascertained to be al-
ready taken by them, exceeds two millions
of gallons; averaging nearly 1000 barrels
to each ship.—*Nantucket Inq.*

A St. Louis paper states, that William
R. Ashley, Esq., a lawyer, late of Hudson,
New York, is advertising for a party of one
hundred hunters, to be employed among
the Rocky Mountains, by the year. Wages,
100 dollars each.

Another disaster at Sea.—Brig Rebecca Ann,
Walker, from Boston for Porto Rico, after being
out 8 days, put back in consequence of a leak, and
was cast away in the Fresh Water Cove, (Glen-
cester), on Sunday evening last, and went im-
mediately to pieces. All on board (including two
passengers) perished, except one seaman, who
reached the shore in safety. Seven of the bodies
have been found. The brig was loaded with beef,
fish, &c. and belonged to Kennebunk.

Wantonness.—The Alexandria Herald
mentions that some person or persons un-
known, forcibly entered a stable in that
town, last Saturday night week, and enter-
ly, disfigured two riding horses, with some
sharp instrument. The next day the same
person, as is supposed, put an advertise-
ment in the Herald and forged the name of
the owner of the horses, offering them for
sale.

G the 17th of February, the Republican
Chit, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera
Cruz with every manifestation of joy. In
antiquation of this event, the crown of
Jutulle had been burnt in the public
square, and the Tree of Liberty planted
upon, under which Victoria passed on his
way to the Palace. On arriving at the
palace, he with Santa Anna, presented
themselves at the balconies with wreaths of
laurels in their brows, which the people
insisted upon their wearing.

Mr. E. Traphagen, of Harsimus, N. J.
raised last summer about 20,000 cabbage
heads for the New York market, but not
being able to dispose of the whole from his
carts, he manufactured the residue into
cabbage soup, which he now sells at from 88
to 910 per cent. for exportation to India.

Captain Irwing, arrived at Boston from
Havana, reports that on the 23th of
March, it was hourly expected that orders
would be issued for the detention of all
French vessels that port.

Post Office Regulation.—In future all
letters sent by the Steam Boats, will be
charged with stage, according to the
distance they conveyed, at the same
rates as they are in the mail by land.

The list of Plants now cultivated in
G. Britain is given at upwards of 120,000.
They have been collected from all parts of
the world. Two thousand three hundred
and forty-five varieties were taken from
America.

Captain Berry, of the schr. New Priscilla
from Cape Haytien, informs the editor of
the Alexandria Gazette, that the Haytien
Government has prohibited all vessels on
the coast from loading with mahogany.

The number of persons committed to
the Essex County Jail, N. J. for Debt the
last year, ending the 1st day of April 1823,
is three hundred and thirty eight—one hun-
dred and forty-one of which were kept in
close confinement. Aggregate amount of
debts for which they were committed
\$55,400.

The one hundredth and first edition of
an Italian translation of Dr. FRANKLIN'S
Way to Wealth, from "Poor Richard,"
has been published.

The steamboat James Ross, was destroyed
at St. Louis, on the 18th of February.
She was lying at anchor during the winter,
but by the sudden breaking up of the ice
in the river, the exposed side of the boat
against the most irresistible force, was in-
stantly crushed and broke down.

A prisoner named Hunt, under sentence
of death for horse stealing, in the jail of
Cornwall, L. C. has once broken out and
escaped, but was re taken. He again at-
tempted to escape, by setting fire to the
building, but his design was frustrated.

Col. Steele White, of Savannah, was killed
on the 29th ult. He was returning
from a horse race, mounted on a spirited
animal, which took fright, plunged into
the woods, and dashed the rider against a
tree. His death was almost instantaneous.

Two children of a Mr. Barret were
drowned a few days since at Montreal.—
The little victims were frightened at a
sleigh which was approaching them rapidly,
and in flying from it, plunged into a
hole in the ice, which had been broken the
day before by a horse which fell through.

Benjamin Wright, of Genauga county,
Ohio, has been tried, and convicted, of
the crime of murder—for killing Zophar
Warner, on the 1st of Feb. last. He is to
be executed on the 15th of May next.

The House of assembly of New York has passed
a bill prescribing long solitary confinement as a
punishment for crimes.

A new appropriation of \$1,300,000 has been
made for the New York Canal.

H. B. M. ship Conway, arrived at Ports-
mouth on the 20th of February, from Lima
and Brazil, with two millions three hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.

The London edition of "The Pioneers,"
is advertised in the papers of the 26th of
February, and the 3d English edition of
the Spy in the papers of March 1st.

Fire at Erie, (Penn.)—The new Court-House at
Erie, Penn., just finished, at the cost of \$17,000,
with all the contents of the office of the prothon-
otary, registers, clerks of the court, and county
commissioners, was destroyed by fire on the
morning of the 23d ult.

M. Champollion of Paris, is said to have
discovered a method of interpreting Hiero-
glyphic inscriptions, found in the monu-
ments of Egypt. This has long been a de-
sideratum among the learned. To the cause
of ancient literature, it will be one of the
most important discoveries of modern
times.

The Bible Society of St. Petersburg has
caused to be printed and published, in the
Mogul and Calcutta languages, the Four
Evangelists with the history of the Four
Apostles, which will be followed by the
whole of the New Testament.

One of our papers says—"Arrived schr. Fame,
from Charleston, via New London. While lying
at anchor in that harbor, during the violent rain
storm on Thursday evening last, the Fame was
run foul of by the wreck of the Methodist meeting
house from Norwich, which was carried away in
the late freshet."

The following accident, which occurred in Bos-
ton harbor during the late gale, might serve for
a subject upon which to match the above paragraph.
"Brig Enterprise," at Holmes wharf, parted her
fasts, drove up the dock, and received trifling dam-
age, and beat down a blacksmith's shop with her
bowsprit."

A fracas took place at the Circus in Bal-
timore a few nights since, during which
the son of a respectable citizen, an amiable
youth, no way concerned in the affray, re-
ceived a dangerous wound, being stabbed
by a dirk, which, it is feared, may prove
fatal.

The Common Council of Savannah, has,
with a becoming feeling, refused to receive
into the City Treasury, any money, the
proceeds of the sale of free blacks. [This
is an honourable exception from the Alge-
rine policy so generally pervading that bar-
barous state.]

Desperate Conflict.—Mr. Rial Corning,
of Mentor, Ohio, on entering his distillery
a short time since, found it in possession
of a large Wild Cat, which immediately
sprang at him. During the encounter, he
caught the Cat by the throat, and after a
hard struggle succeeded in killing it with-
out injury to himself.

HORRID BARBARITY.

From a statement made by capt. Robin-
son, who arrived at New York on Sunday,
from New Orleans, it appears that the Brig
which Perkins commanded, was the Bel-
sarius of Kennebunk. She arrived at the
Balize on the 20th ult. The schooner by
which she was captured at the mouth of
Campeachy harbour, was of about 40 tons
burthen, and had a crew of between thirty
and forty men. They robbed the brig of
anchors, and cables, sails, rigging, quad-
rants, books, charts, papers, and nearly all
her provisions and water. They demanded
money but captain P. denied having any.
They then stabbed him in several places,

and cut off one of his arms. He told them
where his money (300 doubloons) was.
They took it, but did not desist from their
cruelty. He was deprived of the other arm
and of one of his legs. They then dived
under him, set it on fire, and thus termi-
nated his sufferings!!!

The mate was stabbed with a sabre in
the thigh. On the passage from Campeachy
to the Balize, the brig was providentially
supplied with provisions, &c. by several
vessels which she fell in with, otherwise
the remainder of the crew must inevitably
have perished.

MORE PIRACY.

The schooner Abigail, Driggs, has ar-
rived at New York, in 16 days from Gibon
in Cuba. She was blockaded two weeks
by a piratical schooner of above one hun-
dred tons, manned with sixty men, all Span-
iards, with two long twelve pounders, and
one eighteen pounder. She had taken a
Spanish ship under French colors from
Cadiz and Vera Cruz, with a large cargo
of dry goods, and a Spanish brig, and was
supposed to be American, and carried them
into Orange Harbor. The same pirate took
the Ladies' Delight, and murdered the crew
on the 18th of March. The Congress
sailed on the 9th ultimo, from St. A.
go for the north side of Cuba.

The Newport Ruin.—We have this morning
the pleasure of looking at a beautiful sketch of
the Ruined Tower, near Newport (R. I.) on land
owned by Colonel Gibbs, of this city. It is
this is the only relic of this kind in the United
States; and on that account, as well as from
character, it has long been an interesting object
to the traveller. No light has yet been thrown
upon its origin, except the acknowledgment of its
ance in deeds of land, for upwards of one hundred
and eighty years. Fancy is therefore free to
around it the charm of aboriginal superstition
people it with beings, and connect it with
events of other times; to make it the site
or temple of some exile from a foreign shore,
or the castle of native Philip. What a field is
for the range of imagination, and what a theme
the pen of the poet or novelist!—*J. T. S.*

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The brig Homer, arrived at New
York from Rio Janeiro, reports that the
ship St. Martin arrived at Rio on the 1st
Feb. from Havre de Grace, having on board
the Baron de Cuvinsky, Chamberlain
of the King of Bavaria, with dispatches from
the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of
Brazil.

Information had been received at Rio
Janeiro, that the King of Sweden had
authorized a commercial intercourse between
Sweden and Norway and the ports of South
America, and of his having also authorized
the commercial vessels belonging to the
inhabitants of those ports, who received
and amicably treated the vessels of Norway
and Sweden, to enter the ports of the two
Kingdoms, and receive their productions
in exchange for the imported American
produce.

Mexico.—The John, captain Willard,
brings accounts from Vera Cruz to March
13th. The country continued in a very
unsettled state. The Republican parties
Chiefs were concentrating their forces at
Peubla, preparatory to attacking the Em-
peror in Mexico, who has about 2000 mil-
attached to him, with the Indian popu-
lation in his favor. But the general opinion
appeared to be that there will be no fight-
ing, and that the Emperor will soon either
seek his personal safety by flight, or make
some arrangement with the Republicans,
by which he may be permitted to retire as
a private citizen.

Mobile, March 3.—An uncommon case of sui-
cide occurred in this city on Thursday evening
last. A hargeman, about 28 years of age, by the
name of James Preece, (or something pronounced
like it), put end to his life by a stroke with an
axe upon his left arm, which cut about half way
through, a little below his elbow. He was on
board a barge lying at one of our busiest wharves,
where he peacefully bled to death in about two
hours, as is supposed. He is said to have lived in
the neighborhood of the Falls of Cahawba, but was
last from the Tombeckbe. A heard hearted fair one
is suspected to have been the cause of the fatal
deed.

Bellows' Falls, Ft. April 7.

On Thursday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the
inhabitants of this village were alarmed with
the cry of Fire! Every man seized his buckets,
and hastened to stop the ravages of the devouring
element. The church bell was set a ringing, and
the village manifested the usual bustle attendant
on such occasions. The evening was excessively
dark, but nothing like fire, excepting the nume-
rous lanterns, which were dancing in every direc-
tion, was discernible. The fire was at length dis-
covered to have originated in the brain of a drunken
tinker, undoubtedly from spontaneous combus-
tion; who, being unable to navigate a straight for-
ward course, had brought himself up in a ditch,
from which he was unable to extricate himself
without assistance; and in order to obtain which,
he raised the cry of Fire! It was no sooner dis-
covered in what place the fire was kindled, than
the buckets were immediately filled, and emptied
with alacrity upon the pate of the miscreant, and
the tinker, to the no small gratification of the
spectators and performers; and the tinker's brain
being somewhat cooled by this process, he took
himself off as fast as possible—no doubt with a
determination never to cry fire again, when there
was no fire!—*Intel.*

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting was held in
the Capitol, Washington city, Feb. 20th,
1823. Gen. Charles F. Mercer was called
to the chair, and the Annual Report was
read by the Agent, Mr. Gurley.

The thanks of the Society were given to
the Managers and Officers; to the Presi-
dent and Officers of the Massachusetts So-
ciety; to Gov. C. McCarthy, and other gen-
tlemen at Sierra Leone, for their kind at-
tention to the Society's Agent and the Col-
onists; and to Dr. Eli Ayres, for services
rendered on the coast of Africa.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 12, 1823.

part of our readers will, perhaps, be surprised by the Epistle of that eminent Minister of the Gospel, Jos. Scott, which appears in our first page. We are assured by our highly respected Friend who handed it for publication, that it has not before appeared in print.

A duel was fought on Saturday last, at New York, state of Delaware, between J. Cadwallader and Professor Patterson, Baltimore. The former was wounded in the wrist.

Loss of the Steam Boat Tennessee.
A letter from Mr. P. Coggins to his brother in this City, dated
WARREN COUNTY, (Miss.) Feb. 20.
I left Orleans on the 2d inst. in the steam boat Tennessee for the Territory of Arkansas. On the 8th of the boat struck a sawyer, which she was, and she was entirely wrecked, together with all her cargo, and between 30 and 40 lives. My escape was rather more miraculous than any one of which I know; we were about a mile from the shore when we struck, but the boat floated further into the stream.

We had observed a boat below, that sunk about five days before we passed up the river, that was only to her upper deck, from which circumstance I hoped ours would sink no lower; I held on to the wreck, thinking it would not go entirely under water; but finding my mistake, I climbed up the flag staff, which was higher than any part of the boat, and when I was under water I saw myself up as entirely lost, not being able to swim. I struggled in the water in despair, till my struggles I was raised to the surface of the river, and caught hold on a part of the covering of the upper deck which was made of boards and after this time I was able to get on. I was exhausted, and covered by the almost frozen water, I floated about ten miles down the Mississippi before I was taken off by some boatmen who were on the bank; it was about midnight, and I was almost frozen in death when I was rescued. One passenger, a gentleman from Kentucky lost goods to the amount of about 11,000 dollars.

The Legislature of this State during their late session, passed 183 laws and 6 resolutions.

FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon last, a fire broke out in the upper story of the Shakespeare building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. Before the fire could be extinguished, Mr. Manning's printing office, which was in the third story, suffered considerable damage, as did the goods in Mr. Burk's clothing store, on the first floor. On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, Mr. J. Pryor's cabinet warehouse, No. 7 North Front street, was discovered to be in flames, which was happily extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

It is with very sincere pleasure, says the Franklin Gazette, we state, that from the deep interest at present felt by the public in the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, there is every prospect of that important object being undertaken without delay, and completed within a reasonable time. Four of our citizens, on Thursday last, subscribed 20,000 dollars towards this undertaking. JAMES C. FISHER, Esq. subscribed 10,000; EDWARD BURD, Esq. 5,000; W. SHORT, Esq. 5,000, and SAMUEL RICHARDS, Esq. 2,000. These citizens are entitled to the thanks of the community for having set so laudable an example, which, it is to be hoped, will be eventually followed by our capitalists generally. Persons applied for the purpose will, in a few days wait on the citizens for their subscriptions; and, we doubt not, will meet with such success as the magnitude of the object fairly claims.

Firemen.—A report has been recently made to our City Councils, by a committee appointed to make inquiries on the subject, by which it appears, that the number of Fire Companies in this city is twenty-nine—possessing a nineteen Fire Engines, ten Hose Carriages, and 16,439 feet of Hose. These companies consist of 1345 members, of whom 134 are minors. The amount of their debts is \$4607. They ask for an annual appropriation of 125 to \$300 for each company per annum.

Besides the above institutions, there are in the suburbs, several active and useful companies.

Appointments by the Governor.
LEWIS D. BELLE and ISAAC BOILEAU, to be Justices of the Peace for the Townships of North Liberties and Penn, in the county of Philadelphia.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Since our last summary was penned, (says the Philadelphia Recorder,) we have read the speech of the King of England, at the opening of Parliament, Feb. 4th. This document had been anticipated with uncommon anxiety, under the expectation that it would throw light upon the actual state and prospects of the political relations of Europe—and especially that it would furnish probable ground for the formation of correct opinions with respect to the attitude the British nation would assume in reference to the conflicting interests of her neighbors on the continent. But like all the addresses from the same source, it deals too much in generalities, and is too common place in its tenor, to be the ground work of any rational calculation. It is, however, gratifying to all who wish well to the cause of political liberty and national freedom, to find that "his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain, on the part of Foreign Powers;" and those who regard passing events with christian views and feelings, must rejoice in the assurance that "his Majesty has used and continues to use his most anxious endeavours and good offices, to ally the ir-

ritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

These declarations, however, do not indicate the real opinion of the British Government as to the probable result of the present hostile appearances; not the part she will act, in case her mediatorial efforts should prove abortive. After all, in reference to this last point, the royal Speech is rendered more important by its omissions, than by any thing appearing on the face of it, inasmuch as it is without the expression of a confident hope, that whatever may be the course of events on the continent, the British Nation will be continued in the enjoyment of peace.

This has been of late years an ingredient in addressing from the throne and the omission of it on the present occasion, argues some doubt at least, upon the subject, if not a probability that the enjoyment of this blessing will be hazarded by the necessity of throwing the weight of her influence and her arms on the side of Spain. This result is, moreover, rendered more probable, by the decided testimony which is understood to have been borne by the first messenger of the Crown, to the signal "moderation and innocence," with which the Spanish Revolution has been thus far conducted—by the tone of the debates to which the Speech gave occasion; and by the singular unanimity of feeling and opinion which seem to actuate, in relation to this subject, the British Parliament and people.

The Address of the French Chamber of Peers, to the King, breathes the same belligerent spirit as the Speech to which it is an answer; and is characterized by the same infatuated and mad determination to plunge the nation into an unholier war. It would seem that the Government is acting in opposition to the wishes and interests of the people—whose dissatisfaction has been loudly and unequivocally expressed.

The latest intelligence from Europe is contained in London papers of the 5th of March, and Liverpool of the 7th. It is not as desirous as was anticipated. Negotiations were still pending under the mediation of England, but, judging from the heightened and desperate revolution manifested on both sides, with little hope of success. The dreadful note of preparation every where resounded, and every thing indicated the approach of the crisis. One circumstance had occurred rather inauspicious to the cause of Spain. Ferdinand had refused his sanction to a decree of the Cortes, providing for the removal of the Court, in the event of the approach of the enemy rendering it necessary—and had, by so doing, given too much ground for the suspicion that he was under the influence of the French.

In order to give the most correct view of the state of the negotiations up to the latest date, we subjoin the following remarks from Bull's Weekly Messenger; an English paper, whose political views, foreign and domestic, are generally, able, judicious and impartial.

"Since our paper of last week, government have received dispatches of the greatest importance both from France and Spain—the substance of which, as far as we have been enabled to collect, we shall proceed to communicate. It is our earnest wish that our readers at least may not be misled into the most dangerous of speculations; and therefore without further preface, we shall proceed to state, what we believe to be the present exact situation of this important question."

"The dispatches from Spain appear to be in substance, that the Spanish Government, under the friendly mediation of England, have no objection to entertain the proposal of the English Ministers; that the Spanish Constitution of 1812 shall be carefully reviewed and considered by the King and Cortes; and that an examination shall be instituted by that body, whether it will admit of such an additional Chamber, as would tranquilize the alleged apprehensions of the Continental Monarchs. But, it is added, that as the acceptance of this proposal would be, in fact, an important concession to the French Government, the Spanish Government would require, as a preliminary, that the French King should withdraw his army from the Spanish frontier. It is not consistent with the dignity and independence of the Spanish Government to entertain this proposal of England upon any other ground. It would have the air of submission to the Government and Armies of France."

The above, we believe, will be found to be the correct substance of the dispatches arrived within the week from Spain. The dispatches from France are a mere repetition of the above—an announcement to the English government, that the French Government cannot accede to such a proposal,—that it would be tantamount to an immediate abandonment of its own just pretensions, and would surrender the cause of the Spanish Loyalists, and the fair advantage of France in having such an auxiliary, to the ruling faction in Spain.—That the condition of France moreover, will not admit of the assent of her Government to such an extravagant proposal.

"Such, therefore, is the state, at the time we are writing, of this important question,—Spain requiring the withdrawing the armies as a preliminary step to all review upon her part of the Constitution of 1812, with the purpose of determining whether her Cortes can consent to the institution of a chamber of Nobility; whilst France decidedly rejects this proposal to withdraw her forces. Upon the part of Great Britain, the mediation still continues, and the chance of preserving peace is therefore now reduced to this question. Whether the British Ministers can find any middle point to which both parties may accede? France, as we understand, is willing to suspend the march of her troops from Bayonne that she may afford time to Spain for this reconsideration; but France will not consent either to withdraw her army, or to stop its further re-inforcement and more full equipment."

"In the mean time both England and America are on the alert, (we mean a certain description of merchants and traders in both) to be ready for the commencement of hostilities, and to take letters of marque from the Spanish Government. In Liverpool, London, and other ports, it is notorious, that forty, fifty, or an hundred ships are hourly waiting for this event, and that the seas will be covered with privateers against France, in the moment that was declared."

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia.	37	31	68
In New-York.	59	36	95

Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1823.

United States Branches, . . . 1 per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire, 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vt.) 3 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.
Discount
Boston banks
Springfield
Mamphire
Rhode-Island.
Providence
Washington

Connecticut.
Middletown
Phonix bank
Derby

New-York.
New-York City
Jacob Barker's
Albany
Troy
Mohawk bank
Lansingburg
Newburg
Newburg branch
Orange county

New-Jersey.
New-Brunswick
Jersey bank
Banks in Newark
Cumberland
Sussex Bank

Pennsylvania.
Easton
Germantown
Montgomery county
Chester county
Delaware county
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster
Harrisburg
Northampton
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county
Lancaster Bank

Delaware.
Old Bank of Delaware
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches
Laurel bank

Maryland.
Baltimore
City bank
Annapolis
Branch at Easton
Do. at Fredericktown

Virginia.
Richmond
Branches
Valley Bank
Branch at Leesburg

District of Columbia.
Banks at Washington
Franklin Bank of Alexandria

North Carolina.
State bank at Raleigh
and branches
South Carolina.

Georgia.
State Banks generally

Kentucky and Tennessee.
All Notes

Ohio.
Chillicothe
Marietta

New-Orleans.
City Bank Notes

All kind of Bank Notes, especially those named above, are purchased and sold at GOODWIN'S OFFICE, at the lowest rates.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, \$7.37
Rye 4.00
CORN MEAL, 3.25
WHEAT IN GRAIN, 1.85
Rye do. 60
CORN do. 40
OATS, 30
SHORTS, 30
JERSEY PORK, per bbl (mess) \$14.50

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. in Gloucester county, N. J. by John Clements, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH OGDEN CUTHBERT, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH S. daughter of the late Mr. K. Cole, of the former place.

On the 3d inst. by Frederick Plummer, ROBERT MURRAY to ELIZA BROWN, daughter of Francis Brown, of Penn Township.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. George Fort, Mr. ALEXANDER BLACK, Grocer, to Miss ANN DALLAS, both of the Township of Moyamensing.

On Wednesday evening last, by John L. Woolf, Esq. Mr. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, to Miss HOFFNER, both of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mr. ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of ANTHONY CUTHBERT, Esq. of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. A. Helfstein, FRANCIS COURTNEY WEMYSS, of the Philadelphia Theatre, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Jacob Strebeck, of this City.

On Monday evening, the 7th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. JAMES MCLEAN, to Miss JANE BLAKE, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. THOMAS EVANS, to Miss MARIA DICKINSON, all of the County of Philadelphia.

At West Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. by George C. Lentner, Justice of the Peace, Mr. PAUL PERKINS, to Miss MARIA SEEDS, both of Delaware County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. Capt. FREDERICK BRD, an old Revolutionary officer, aged 96.

On the 4th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. HENRY MILLER, aged 38.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH EMRY, aged 52, widow of the late Jacob Emry, deceased.

On Tuesday, EDWARD G. WRAY, aged 17, son of the late George A. Wray.

On the 23d Feb. at Port-au-Prince, of the yellow fever, aged 16, EDWARD FERGUSON, son of John Ferguson, silversmith, late of this city.

On Thursday morning, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. HARD NISBET, aged 70.

On Wednesday, Mrs. SARAH, aged 23, consort of Mr. Abraham Ritter.

On Thursday, 10th inst. of a short and severe disease, Mrs. PHEBE PLATT, aged 74.

On Thursday morning, THOMAS S. ITH, aged 65.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. JAMES MARSHALL, aged 46.

Departed this life, yesterday morning, after an illness of 14 days, in the 5th year of his age, HENRY, youngest son of JONAS ANDER.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his Father's residence, corner of Green and St. John streets, tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

* GOVERNOR'S GUARDS, hold a Stated Meeting at Wilson's, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

J. & MAGENT, Sec'y.

To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No. 102 1/2 Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue in Dry, Restored, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Goods, of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Marino shawls cleaned and colors restored. Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice. April 13—4f

Isaac Bartram, Junior,

HAVING purchased the Stock, and taken the long established Brand of the late BENJAMIN HOBBS, No. 47 Market street, Philadelphia, offers for sale on very reasonable terms, a choice and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE.

All of the late importations, and laid in on the best terms for Cash. He has now on hand and intends constantly keeping, in addition to every article usual in that line, a stock of English Blister'd, Millington, and Cast Steel of the first quality and warranted good. Also, Best Minchin's Anvils, Vices, English Dale Co. Wagon Boxes and Saddle-irons, Girres & Son's and other Cutlery in great variety. Saws and Tools of all kinds. Files of superior quality. Scythes, American Castings. Cut and Wrought Nails of all sizes, and Shovels & Spades. He has also the exclusive sale of the well known and approved OGDEN'S SICKLES.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR informs his friends and the public that he is engaged to continue to assist in conducting the business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors to the establishment. April 13—f

Removal.—Charles K. Servoss

Has removed his Hardware Store from No. 34 North Third street, to No. 60, North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass And-iron, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Broad Ba-kits, Knife and Shuffer Trays, Fancy Bellows, Iron th Brushes, Patent and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pans, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking glasses, &c. which with his former stock comprises a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere. N. B.—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks. April 13—1A31

GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, No. 34 North Third Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above Stand, where he intends keeping an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals & Keys; Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Spectacles, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. April 12—6m

Just Published and for Sale by H. C. Carey & I. Lea,

CORNER of Fourth and Chestnut streets, a New and COMPLETE ATLAS of the OLD and NEW WORLD. Containing a general Map of the World, from the most modern authorities. 1 The World—2 Chart of the World, on Mercator's Projection—3 Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with their remote from the Holy Land—4 Ancient Egypt—5 The Land of Moriah or Jerusalem, and the adjacent country—6 The Purveyors in the Reign of Solomon—7 Syria and Assyria—8 Ancient Greece—9 The Roman Empire at its greatest extent—10 Europe—11 England and Wales—12 Scotland—13 Ireland—14 France—15 Germany—16 Poland—17 Russia in Europe—18 Sweden, Norway, etc.—19 Italy—20 Spain and Portugal—21 Turkey—22 Asia—23 Hindostan—24 Arabia—25 China—26 Africa—27 North America—28 United States—29 Eastern States—30 New York, N. J. Jersey and Pennsylvania—31 Virginia, Maryland and D. C. 32 North and South Carolina and Georgia—33 Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana—34 Ohio, Indiana and Michigan—35 Illinois and Wisconsin—36 Kentucky and Tennessee—37 Florida—38 South America. Price \$7 coloured, and \$3 plain. April 12—1f

FASHIONS.

EMINENT men have written volumes with plates, expatiating on the preservation of the Teeth, and a Dentist in this city has written on the Teeth, at great length, which is lodged in the Athenaeum—this is factually—but to write on the Teeth where the Female can conveniently read, has been considered unfashionable.

TO THE LADIES.

Were you, ye fair, but cautious whom you trust, Did you but know how seldom fashion's just, So many of your sex would not, in vain, Of ruined health and for lost Teeth complain. Ye fair be cautious, keep this truth in view. Public information is a friend to you. WILLIAMS continues to give information on the preservation of the Teeth, in the American Daily Advertiser, throughout the year, and he has invited public contradiction from the Dentist, and from the Physician. Office No. 172 VINE STREET, above Fifth. March 20—1f

Remedy for the Piles.

THE M. de Meunier now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under this disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised, offered as an infallible cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy, price 50 cents per box, (with directions) which generally effects a cure. Prepared and sold at JAMES A. AU-TIN'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third-street, Philadelphia. 3d inst. 15—7*

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, Woollen and Cotton Scarves, &c. continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to. Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. Aug 3—1f

CHARLES N. ROBINSON,

AND GILDER, No. 86, Chestnut Street, has received by the late arrivals from England, a large assortment of plain and ornamental PASTEBOARD FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Card Racks, Screens, Watch Stands, Sugar Cups, &c. &c. No expense has been spared in selecting the very best articles, some of which for beauty and richness exceed any that have been imported into this country. Dec 21—1f

CARPETING, BEDDING, &c.

FOR SALE, at No. 29 1/2 Market-street, between 7th and 8th, a large quantity of first quality live pick'd Geese Feathers, Curled Hair, Moss, Patent Wood, & Cattle. Likewise, Ready made Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, and Cattle—strasses, Backing Bottoms, Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, &c. Also, Superfine and Common Ingrain Carpeting, large and fashionable patterns—Venetian do. suitable for Entry Rooms and Stairs, 4 1/2 yds. and 5-6ths wide. The above Goods will be sold low for cash to any amount. Jan 4—6m ELIJAH LAWS, Jr.

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit, A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots. Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock precisely, on a credit, 125 packages of dry goods, including an entire invoice of desirable articles, just arrived in the Tuscarora, from Liverpool.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. TATNALL'S BENEFIT. This Evening, April 12, Will be presented the Tragedy of PIZARRO, or the Death of Rolla.

Pizarro, Mr. Wood. Rolla, Mrs. Tattall.

Rolls, (for this night only) Mr. H. Wallace; Orosimbo, Mr. J. Henson; Cora, Mrs. Durley. To conclude with the favourite comic drama of THE FALLS OF CLYDE.

Ellen E. Field, Mrs. Tattall.

On Monday, Mr. Cumberland's favourite Comedy of the Brothers, or the Shipwreck—the musical Farce of My Grandmother—and the Farce of A Rascal for an Oliver, for the Benefit of Mr. J. Henson.

The doors will be opened at a quarter past 5, and the curtain will rise at 7 o'clock precisely.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT, P. M.

An adjourned Meeting of the officers of the 81st Regt. of the Line, will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the house of S. E. Warlock, corner of 7th and 8th streets. WILLIAM P. SMITH, Secretary.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen on the 21 inst. a double eared SILVER WATCH, marked W. B. Beckford, London, No. 3279; with a Steel Chain and round Cornelian Seal, turning on a pivot, attached. The above reward will be given on no questions asked, if left at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

Watchmakers, Pawnbrokers and others, are requested to detain the above Watch if offered for sale, and leave information of the fact, at this office. EDWARD HUSHTON. April 12—1m

HYDRANTS made and repaired.

STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe. Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

JO I have proved by means of a Hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND'S Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds, to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. SUPERINTENDANT of the Philadelphia Water works. 3d mo. 8—1f

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES To be drawn on the 10th of July next.

SCHUNK.

1 Prize of \$5,000 is	\$5 00
1 do 4,000 is	4 00
1 do 2,500 is	2 50
1 do 2,000 is	2 00
2 do 1,800 is	2 00
4 do 200 is	2 00
10 do 200 is	2 00
36 do 100 is	3 60
72 do 50 is	3 60
432 do 12 is	5 184
3780 do 6 is	22 680

4140 Prizes. \$37,000
7140 Blanks.

11400 Tickets. \$57,400
Capital Prizes, as in former Classes, for sale at

GIBBS'S

Lucky Office, No. 44, South Third St. Philadelphia. April 5—1f

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he gives the lowest value for Libraries and small parcels of Books. Books exchanged on the most liberal terms. EDWARD M. GIBBS, No. 29, South Front street.

COLLECTING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the Posting and Balancing of Books and Collecting Debts. All orders will be gratefully received and executed with dispatch. JAMES STEWART, Accountant and Collector, 26 Washington street, four doors above Locust.

N. B. Bonds, Mortgages, Insurances, Petitions, and all other Writings, drawn at the shortest price and most reasonable terms. Jan 21—6m

J. MORTIMER, 74 south Second st.

His community on sale at reduced prices, Blank Books, Custom House and other blanks, and Stationery in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Auction Books at the lowest prices. Jan 4—6m

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, 119 Chestnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the shop. Jan 5—6m

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber.

Velvet Purse, Purse Clasp Cut Glass Neck
Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNE

No. 141 Chestnut Street

A wish to discontinue the paper on the part of City subscribers must be made known previous to the expiration of the time subscribed for, or the engagement will be considered good for six months.

All Letters or Communications, addressed to the Post-Office, must be post paid.